or eighteen ſeet high, branching like the other, garniſhed with large lobated or three-lobed leaves, on glandular foot- ſtalks, and large globular umbels of white flowers at the ends of the branches, in great abundance. This tree when in bloom exhibits a singularly fine appearance : the flowers, though ſmall, are collected numerouſly into large globular umbels round like a ball ; hence it is ſometimes called s*now-ball-trees.* 3. The *tinus,* common lauruſtinus, or evergreen viburnum ; grows eight or ten feet high or more, branch­ing numerouſly from the bottom upwards, aſſuming a cloſe buſhy growth, with the branches ſomewhat hairy and glandulous ; very cloſely garniſhed with oval, wholly entire leaves, of a ſtrong green colour, placed in pairs oppoſite ; and whitiſh and red flowers, collected numerouſly in large um­bellate cluſters all over the plant, at the ſides and ends of the branches, from January until March or April, exhibit­ing a moſt beautiful appearance. There are a great many va­rieties. All the different ſpecies of viburnum, both decidu­ous and evergreen kinds, being of the tree kind, are woody and durable in root, ſtem, and branches. They may all be propagated by layers ; and are of ſuch hardy tempera­ture, as to grow freely in the open ground all the year, in ſhrubberies, and other hardy plantations.

VICAR, a perſon appointed as deputy to another, to perform his functions in his abſence, and under his autho­rity.

Vicar, in the canon-law, denotes a prieſt of a pariſh, the predial tithes whereof are impropriated or appropriated ; that is, belong either to a chapter, religious houſe, &c. or to a layman who receives them, and only allows the vicar the ſmall tithes, or a convenient ſalary. See the article *PARSON and Picar.*

VICE, in ethics, is ordinarily defined an elective habit, denoting either an excels or defect from the just medium wherein virtue is placed.

Vice, in ſmithery and other arts converſant in metals, a machine or inſtrument serving to hold faſt any thing they are at work upon, whether it is to be beat, filed, or rivetted.

Vice is alſo uſed in the compoſition of divers words to denote the relation of ſomething that comes inſtead or in the place of another ; as vice-admiral, vice-chancellor, &c. are officers who take place in the abſence of admirals, &c.

VICEROY, a governor of a kingdom, who commands in the name and inſtead of a king, with full and ſovereign authority.

VICIA, in botany : A genus of plants of the claſs *diadelphia,* and order of *decandria;* and in the natural ſyſtem arran­ged under the 32d order, *Papilionacea.* The ſtigma is bearded tranſverſely on the lower side. There are 20 ſpecies, 7 of which are natives of Britain. The moſt important of theſe are, 1. The *ſativa,* common vetch, or tare. The ſtalks are round, weak, branched, about two feet long. Pinnæ five or ſeven pair, a little hairy, notched at the end. Stipulæ dentated. Flowers light and dark purple, on ſhort pedicles, generally two together ; pods erect ; ſeeds black. It is known to be an excellent fodder for horſes. 2. The *cracca,* tufted vetch. It has a ſtem branched, three or four feet long. Leaves pinnated ; pinnæ generally ten or twelve pair, lance ſhaped, downy. Stipulas entire. Flowers purple, numerous, penduloue, in imbricated ſpikes It is alſo rec­koned an excellent fodder for cattle. 3. The *faba,* or com­mon garden bean. It is a native of Egypt. It is too well known to require deſcription.

VICISSITUDE, the regular ſucceſſion of one thing after another ; as the viciſſitude of day and night, of the seaſons, &c.

VICTIM, denotes a ſacrifice offered to ſome deity, of

a living creature, as a man or beaſt, which is ſlain to appeaſe his wrath, or to obtain ſome favour.

VICTOR (Sextus Aurelius), a Roman hiſtorian, who flouriſhed under the emperors Conſtantius and Julian ; as we learn from many paſſages in his own writings, and alſo from Ammianus Marcellinus. This hiſtorian relates, that Con­ſtantius made him conſul, and honoured him with a brazen ſtatue, on account of his excellent qualifications ; although, as he owns of himſelf, he was born in an obſcure village, and of poor and illiterate parents. It is commonly believed that he was an African : it is certain, that he dwells much upon the praiſes of that country, which he calls the glory of the earth ; *decus terrarum.* Two books of his are extant in the hiſtorical way : one *De viris, illustribus urbis Romae ;* the other, *De Caſaribus ;* to which is prefixed *Libellus de origine gentis Romana.* The whole makes an abridged hiſtory of Rome, from its foundation down to the reign of Julian inclusive.

VICTORY, the overthrown or defeat of an enemy in war or combat.

Victory, in pagan worſhip, is repreſented by Heſiod as the daughter of Styx and Pallas; and Varro calls her the *daughter of Heaven and Earth.* The Romans erected a temple to her, where they prayed to the gods to give ſucceſs to their arms. They painted her in the form of a wo­man, clad in cloth of gold. In ſome medals, she is repre­ſented with wings flying through the air, holding a laurel crown in one hand and a palm in the other ; but in other medals, she is ſeen ſtanding upon a globe, with the same crown and branch of palm.

VIDA (Marcus Hieronymus), bishop of Alva, in Mountſerrat, and one of the moſt excellent Latin poets that have appeared ſince the Auguſtan age, was born at Cremona in 1470. Having diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his learning and taſte for literature, he was made biſhop of Al­va in 1552. After continuing two years with pope Cle­ment VII. at Rome, he went to reſide upon his ſee ; where, for 30 years, he performed all the offices of a good biſhop and a good man ; and though he was mild, gentle, and full of goodneſs, he was ſo far from wanting ſpirit, that when the city of Alva was besieged by the French, he uſed all poſ­ſible means to prevent its being given up, by ſtrenuouſly ex­horting the people, and, when proviſions were ſcarce, by ſupplying them at his own expence. His poetics, and poem on the silk-worm, paſs for his maſterpiece ; his poem on the game of chess is also greatly admired. He also wrote hymns, eclogues, and a poem entitled *Christiados* in six books ; all which are in Latin, and have gain­ed him a great reputation. His works in proſe conſiſt of dialogues, ſynodical conſtitutions, letters, and other pieces. He died in 1566, ſoon after his being made biſhop of Cre­mona.

VIENNA, the capital of the circle of Auſtria, in Ger­many, and of the whole German empire, is the place where the emperor reſides. The city itſelf is not of very great ex­tent ; nor can it be enlarged, it being limited by a very ſtrong fortification ; but it is very populous. The ſtreets, in gene­ral, are narrow, and the houles built high. Some of the public buildings are magnificent ; but they appear externally to no great advantage, on account of the narrowneſs of the ſtreets. The chief of them are the imperial palace, the library, and the muſeum; the palaces or the princes Lſehtenſtein, Eugene, &c. Vienna was twice ineffectually beſieged by the Turks ; namely, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the ſiege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkiſh army before the walls of this place. There is no great danger that Vienna will ever again be ſub-